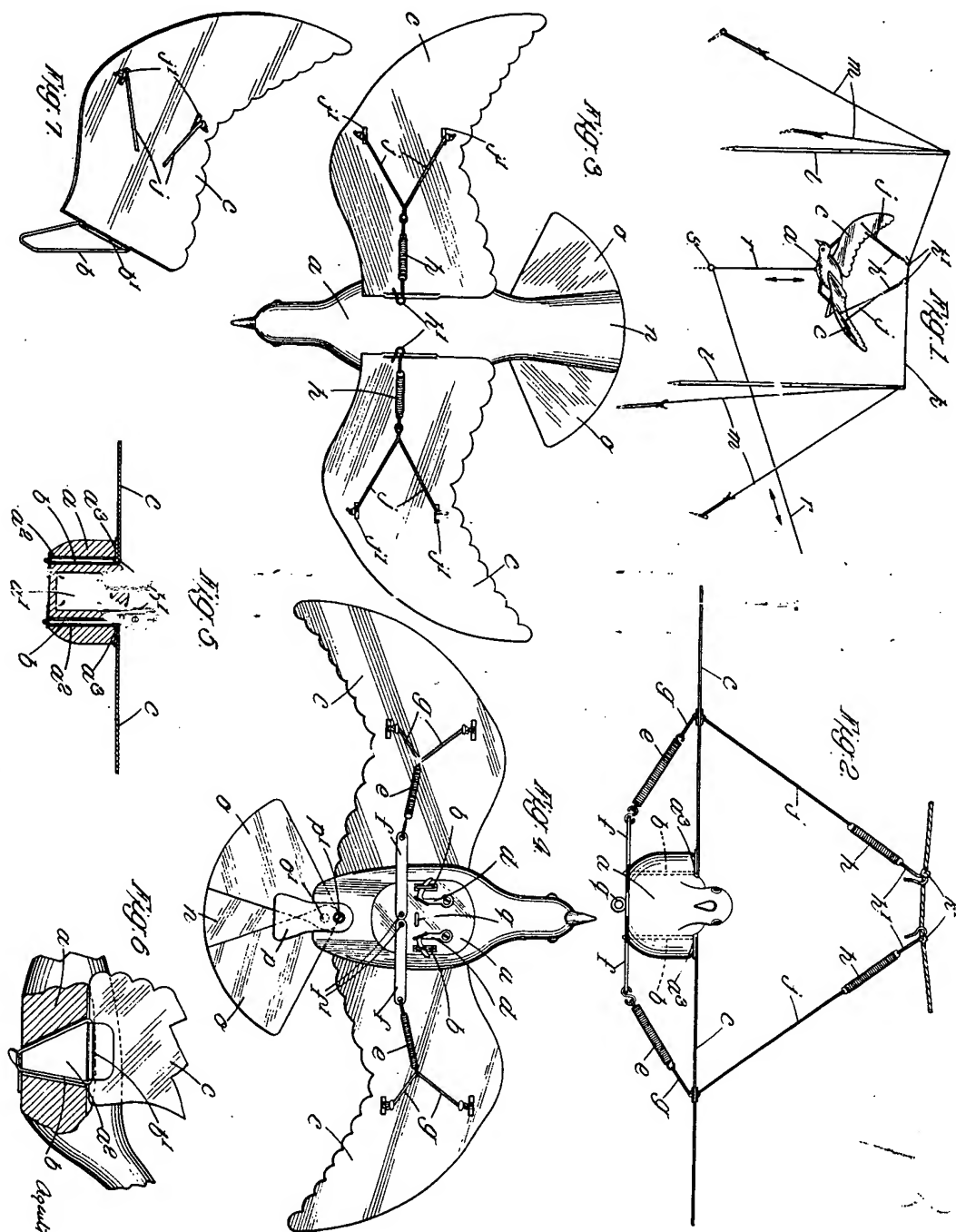


[This Drawing is a reproduction of the Original on a reduced scale.]



2

PATENT SPECIFICATION

EXAMINER'S
COPY

Div. 2

406,386

Application Date: Sept. 6, 1932. No. 24,843/32.

Complete Left: June 21, 1933.

Complete Accepted: March 1, 1934.



PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION.

Improvements in Decoys.

I, ARTHUR HORACE PENN, a British Subject, of 34, Wilton Crescent, London, S.W. 1, do hereby declare the nature of this invention to be as follows:—

5 This invention relates to decoys, and is intended for application primarily to decoy-birds employed for the purpose of attracting wild-fowl and enabling them to be shot or ensnared. The chief object of this invention is to provide a decoy-bird which can, solely by manual operation, be made to simulate the action of a wood pigeon hovering or about to settle.

10 According to this invention, the decoy is constructed so that downward movement of the body and upward movement of the wings take place simultaneously whereby the hovering and settling motions of the bird are closely imitated.

15 The wings are by preference detachably secured to the body and they are normally held in a position of horizontality or thereabouts preferably by resilient devices. The wings are suspended from a suitable support by further resilient devices, and the arrangement is such that by alternately pulling or otherwise forcing the body downwards and then releasing it the wings assume a flapping motion, and this, combined with the downward and upward movements of the body, produces the desired simulation of the hovering and settling motion.

20 Describing now in greater detail the preferred manner of carrying out this invention, the body is made of wood and is hollowed out interiorly so as to reduce weight. At each side of the body is formed a vertical slot which accommodates a triangular-shaped loop of which the base is hinged to the inner end of the wing while the apex projects slightly below the body so that it can be engaged and held in place by a hook which is pivotted on the under side of the body. The body on the outer side of the slot is extended to form a shoulder on which the inner end of the wing rests, thus preserving the horizontality above referred to.

25 The underside of each wing is resiliently connected to the underside of the body by means of a tension spring [Price 1/-]

of which one end is connected to an arm pivotted on the underside of the body, while the other end is connected to the mid-point of a loop of string or the like having its ends spread apart and connected to the underside of the wing. The tension of the spring can be adjusted by lengthening or shortening the loop of string. The purpose of the spring is to pull the wing downwards and normally to keep its inner end resting on the said shoulder and in the horizontal position.

30 The upper side of each wing is also resiliently connected to the means whereby the decoy is suspended. This resilient connection consists of a tension spring provided at its free end with a hook and connected at its other end to the apex of an inverted V-shaped wire, the limbs of which are pivotted at their lower ends to the upper side of the wing. The suspending means comprise a cord or the like stretched at a suitable height between two standards which are maintained in the vertical position by means of guy ropes. At the middle portion of the suspending cord are arranged two knots or projections between which the hooks at the ends of the springs above the wings are hooked, the knots or projections serving to prevent the upper resilient connections spreading apart when the decoy is operated as hereinafter explained.

35 The tail consists of a central portion which forms a continuation of the body and beneath which two plates are pivotted to the body on a common pivot at their inner ends. Thus, the tail is spread fan-wise by swinging the plates outwards on the pivot, and closed by swinging them inwards underneath the said continuation. The plates are prevented from collapsing or opening out accidentally by means of a check-plate which is fastened at one end below the body and presses upwards at its other end on to the tail-plates.

40 A ring hangs down from about the mid-point of the underside of the body, and attached thereto is an operating cord which passes through the eye of a spike driven into the ground beneath the decoy.

In operation the operator conceals him-

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self at a distance and pulls the operating cord, thereby pulling the body of the decoy downwards against the tension of the springs and causing the wings to become upwardly inclined towards one another. Then, upon the operator relaxing his pull, the springs acting on the lower sides of the wings pull the wings downwards and the body simultaneously rises. The said knots or projections on the suspending rope prevents spreading of the suspending springs. By repeatedly drawing down the body and relaxing it the desired hovering and settling motions are imitated as will be well understood.

The wings and tail-plates are preferably made of aluminium.

The decoy is readily assembled, and can be packed up into small compass for transport purposes merely by unhooking and removing the wings and folding in the tail-plates. The said standards are also made collapsible, thereby facilitating transport.

Dated the 30th day of August, 1932.

GEE & Co.,

Patent Agents,

Staple House, 51 and 52 Chancery Lane,

London W.C. 2,

Agents for the Applicant.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

Improvements in Decoys.

I, ARTHUR HORACE PENN, a British Subject, of 34, Wilton Crescent, London, S.W. 1, do hereby declare the nature of this invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement:—

This invention relates to decoys, and is intended for application primarily to decoy-birds employed for the purpose of attracting wild-fowl and enabling them to be shot or ensnared. Decoy birds mechanically operated and having flapping wings have heretofore been proposed. The chief object of this invention is to provide an improved decoy-bird which can be made to simulate closely the action of a wood pigeon or other wild-fowl hovering or about to settle.

According to this invention, the decoy is suspended by means of resilient devices from above and the decoy is constructed so that downward movement of the body and upward movement of the wings take place simultaneously whereby the hovering and settling motions of the bird are closely imitated.

The wings are preferably detachably secured to the body and they are normally held in a position of horizontality or thereabouts by any suitable means, preferably by resilient devices. The resilient devices suspending the decoy are preferably connected at one end to the wings and at the other end to a supporting cord or the like so that the arrangement is such that by alternately pulling or otherwise forcing the body downwards and then releasing it the wings assume a flapping motion, and this, combined with the downward and upward movements of the body, produces the desired simulation of the hovering and settling motion.

The body of the decoy is conveniently

provided with a ring or eye to receive one end of a cord by means of which the decoy can be manually operated.

In order that this invention may be the more clearly understood and readily carried into effect, I will proceed to describe the same with reference to the accompanying drawings, which illustrate by way of example and not of limitation the preferred constructional form of this invention, and in which

Figure 1 is a perspective view illustrating the complete decoy bird assembly according to this invention.

Figure 2 is a front elevation of the decoy bird.

Figure 3 is a plan of the decoy, and

Figure 4 is an underplan view of the same.

Figure 5 is a transverse section through the body of the decoy bird and

Figure 6 is a partial longitudinal section through the same, both of these Figures showing the method of mounting the wings.

Figure 7 is a perspective view of the wing structure.

Referring now to the drawings, the decoy shown therein is readily assembled and dismantled and is of light weight. The body *a* of the decoy is made of wood and is hollowed out interiorly as at *a'* (Figure 5) so as to reduce weight. At each side of the body is formed a vertical slot *a''* which accommodates a triangular-shaped loop *b* of which the base is hingedly attached as at *b'* to the inner end of the wing *c*, while the apex projects slightly below the body (see Figures 2, 5 and 6), so that it can be engaged and held in place by a hook *d* which is pivoted on the underside of the body *a* (see Figure 4). The body on the outer side of the slot is extended to form a shoulder *a''*

(Figures 2 and 5) on which the inner end of the wing *c* rests, thus preserving the horizontality above referred to and preventing the wings sloping downwardly.

5 The underside of each wing *c* is resiliently connected to the underside of the body *a* by means of a tension spring *e*, of which one end is connected to an arm *f* pivoted as at *f'* on the underside of the
10 body *a*, while the other end is connected to the mid-point of a loop of string or the like *g* having its ends spread apart and connected to the underside of the wing *c* (see Figure 4). The tension of the springs
15 *e* can be adjusted by lengthening or shortening the loops of string *g*. The purpose of the springs *e* is to pull the wings *c* downwards and normally to keep their inner ends resting on the said
20 shoulders and to keep the wings in the horizontal position.

The upper side of each wing *c* is also resiliently connected to the means whereby the decoy is suspended. This
25 resilient connection consists of a tension spring *h* provided at its free end with a hook *h'* and connected at its other end to the apex of an inverted V-shaped wire *j*, the limbs of which are pivoted as at *j'* at
30 their lower ends to the upper side of the wing *c* (see Figures 2 and 3). The suspending means comprises a cord or the like *k* (see Figure 1) stretched at a suitable height between two standards *l*
35 which are maintained in the vertical position by means of guy ropes *m*. Near the centre of the suspending cord are arranged two knots or projections *k'* between which the hooks *h'* at the ends of
40 the springs *h* above the wings are hooked, the knots or projections *k'* serving to prevent the upper resilient connections spreading apart when the decoy is operated, as hereinafter explained. The
45 body of the decoy is thus suspended in such a manner that it is capable of free movement.

The tail consists of a central portion *n* which forms a continuation of the body *a*
50 (see Figure 3) and beneath which two plates *o* are pivoted to the body on a common pivot *o'* at their inner ends. Thus, the tail is spread fanwise by swinging the plates *o* outwards on the pivot *o'*, and closed by swinging them inwards underneath the said continuation *n*. The plates *o* are prevented from
55 collapsing or opening out accidentally by means of a check-plate *p* which is fastened at one end as at *p'* below the body and presses upwards at its other end on to the tail plates *o*.

A ring *q* hangs down from about the mid-point of the underside of the body *a*
65 (see Figures 2 and 4), and attached

thereto is an operating cord *r* (see Figure 1) which passes through the eye of a spike *s* driven into the ground beneath the decoy.

In operation the operator conceals himself at a distance and pulls the operating
70 cord *r*, thereby pulling the body *a* of the decoy downwards against the tension of the springs *e* and *h* and causing the wings *c* to become upwardly inclined towards one another. Then, upon the operator
75 relaxing his pull, the springs *e* acting on the lower sides of the wings pull the wings *c* downwards, and the body *a* simultaneously rises. The said knots or
80 projections *k'* on the suspending rope *k* prevent spreading of the suspending springs *h*. By repeatedly drawing down the body and relaxing it, the desired
85 hovering and settling motions are imitated, as will be well understood.

The wings and tail plates are preferably made of aluminium.

The decoy is readily assembled, and can be packed up into small compass for
90 transport purposes merely by unhooking and removing the wings and folding in the tail plates. The said standards are also made collapsible, thereby facilitating
95 transport.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of my said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, I declare that what I
100 claim is:—

1. A decoy bird, characterised in that the whole device is suspended from above on resilient means and the wings are so
105 mounted on and connected with the body of the bird that downward movement of the body and upward movement of the wings take place simultaneously, whereby the hovering and settling motions of a bird are closely imitated.

2. A decoy bird according to Claim 1,
110 characterised in that the body of the decoy is provided with a ring, eye or like means to receive one end of a cord by means of which the decoy can be manually operated.

3. A decoy according to Claim 1 or Claim 2, characterised in that the wings
115 are connected to the body by resilient devices which tend to maintain the wings in a position of horizontality or thereabouts.

4. A decoy according to Claim 3, characterised in that the body is provided
120 with shoulders which form stops to prevent the downward movement of the wings.

5. A decoy according to any of the preceding Claims 1 to 4, characterised in
125 that the resilient devices suspending the decoy are connected at one end to the

wings and at the other end to a supporting cord or like member.

6. A decoy according to Claim 5, characterised in that the resilient suspension means are provided at their upper ends with hooks to hook over the supporting cord.

7. A decoy according to Claim 6, in which the supporting cord is provided with knots or projections to prevent separation of the hooks.

8. A decoy according to any of the preceding Claims 1 to 4, characterised in that the body is so suspended that it is capable of free movement in all directions.

9. A decoy according to Claim 3, in which the resilient devices connecting the wings to the body comprise springs which, at one end, are connected to hinged arms on the underside of the body and, at the other end, to cord or like loops on the underside of the wings.

10. A decoy according to any of the preceding Claims 1 to 9 characterised in that the wings are detachably mounted on the body.

11. A decoy according to Claim 10, characterised in that said wings are hinged to wire frames which are received in vertical slots in the body and are retained therein by hooks which engage in the loops.

12. A decoy according to any of the preceding Claims 1 to 11, provided with pivoted tail plates.

13. The improved decoy, substantially as described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

Dated this 15th day of June, 1933.

GEE & Co.,

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London, W.C. 2,

Agents for the Applicant.

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